

THE CLASH OF ARMS.

THE PRUSSIAN ON THE SOIL OF FRANCE.

A BLOODY BATTLE NEAR FORBACH REPORTED AND DENIED.

GREAT MILITARY ACTIVITY—THE RACE FOR THE RHINE.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE HEAD OF HIS FORCES.

THE FRENCH FLEET SAILS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

PRUSSIAN POLICY IN A NEW LIGHT.

England Stains France—Declaration of the Ministry—A Panic on 'Change.

Germany will Fight to the Bitter End—Espartaco and the Kinglings.

A Charge Against the French Minister.

Probable Fate of Prins.

Angry Interview between the Emperor and Olivier.

England's Efforts for Peace—A Proclamation to the German People.

A Circular from Bismarck—Remored Understanding Between Russia and Prussia.

The Course of Prussia—Intense Excitement in Business Circles.

The Particulars of the Withdrawal of Benedetti.

THE PRUSSIAN ON THE SOIL OF FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE HEAD OF HIS FORCES.

THE FRENCH FLEET SAILS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

PRUSSIAN POLICY IN A NEW LIGHT.

England Stains France—Declaration of the Ministry—A Panic on 'Change.

Germany will Fight to the Bitter End—Espartaco and the Kinglings.

A Charge Against the French Minister.

Probable Fate of Prins.

Angry Interview between the Emperor and Olivier.

England's Efforts for Peace—A Proclamation to the German People.

A Circular from Bismarck—Remored Understanding Between Russia and Prussia.

The Course of Prussia—Intense Excitement in Business Circles.

The Particulars of the Withdrawal of Benedetti.

THE PRUSSIAN ON THE SOIL OF FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE HEAD OF HIS FORCES.

THE FRENCH FLEET SAILS UNDER SEALED ORDERS.

PRUSSIAN POLICY IN A NEW LIGHT.

England Stains France—Declaration of the Ministry—A Panic on 'Change.

Germany will Fight to the Bitter End—Espartaco and the Kinglings.

A Charge Against the French Minister.

Probable Fate of Prins.

Angry Interview between the Emperor and Olivier.

England's Efforts for Peace—A Proclamation to the German People.

large contracts for hay in this country for the use of the French cavalry horses.

Prussia Craves the Protection of our Flag.

It is reported on good authority that the Prussian Minister, Baron Gerolt, has conferred, by instructions of his government, with the State officials as to the protection that will be given to Prussian ships sailing under the American flag.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

The Prussian Minister here has ordered the North German steamers to ports of safety. The details of his instructions are suppressed. It is known, however, that the discontinuance of the lines hitherto running from New Orleans and Baltimore to Bremen.

A Revolution in Roumania.

The papers of this city announce a revolution in Roumania as imminent. The Austrian Consul has informed his government that "the days of Prince Charles are numbered."

Prussia Meant War from the Start—Withdrawal of the French Troops from Rome—The Alliance Between Austria and France.

PARIS, Saturday, July 16.

The Journal Officiel this morning publishes the following statement: "Eight days ago Bismarck sent by a special messenger to Werther, the Ambassador of the German Confederation, an order to make no concession to the French Government." He said, "Do not be too much impressed." Bismarck continues: "We are ready. Prolong the situation, if possible, to the 10th of July."

The Journal argues that Prussia meant war from the beginning, and sought only to gain time.

Prince Napoleon, as soon as he arrives from Norway, will be charged with an important mission to Italy.

The Journal asserts that the French Government, as soon as the result of the vote on the Infalibility dogma was known here, signed an order for the troops to come from Rome.

Count Benedetti arrived in this city last night, coming from Rome instead of from Berlin. He did not receive his passports.

He came to give the Emperor verbal explanations. Nothing positive has been ascertained yet concerning the alliance between France and Austria.

It is reported again to-day that Austria will remain neutral.

Werther, the North German minister, and all members of his embassy, left Paris yesterday afternoon for Berlin.

A European Congress—Singing the Marseillaise—The French Coffee-mill Cannon.

PARIS, Saturday, July 16—P. M.

There is great activity at the War Department. A large number of sealed orders have been sent in various directions.

Lord Lyons, the English Minister, is endeavoring to get his colleagues here to present a collective request for a congress of the European powers to settle the question between France and Prussia.

The Liberte of to-day says that Count Benedetti's dispatch was not communicated to the Chambers yesterday because it contained, besides matter from Count Bismarck, projects looking to a certain alliance with France, which may be realized to-morrow.

The Emperor returned to St. Cloud after the council of the ministers to-day.

Last evening artists of various pleasure gardens in the city received permission to sing the Marseillaise. The audience in all cases joined in amid great excitement and enthusiasm.

Last night many citizens called upon and congratulated the Emperor. Several clubhouses were illuminated last evening.

The government is sustained in war supplies by the Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 246 to 10.

The Senate approved the action of the government without division.

There was an immense demonstration on the streets and boulevards last night.

Prince Napoleon arrived in Norway yesterday. He received a dispatch from Paris and will return immediately.

Holland declines the offer made by Prussia of an army to defend the frontier.

Edmund About will go to the front as the war correspondent of the Moniteur de Soir.

It is said that France will oppose the Prussian rifle cannon by the revolving cannon, (shooting 40 balls per minute,) and perhaps Lyman's American gun.

A Starting Declaration by the London Times—Probability of English Intervention.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16.

The London Times intimates that the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, containing the modern provinces of Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse and Vosges, on the Upper Rhine and Lower Rhine, are the real objects of war on the part of Prussia, and in that she has the sympathy of mankind. The Times hints that English intervention is probable, in case of Prussia losing strength. The neutrality of England will be difficult and perhaps impossible, and dishonorable should Holland and Belgium become involved in war.

The Prussian fleet of Prince Adalbert, which has lately been in these waters, sailed for Kiel to-day.

A Circular from Bismarck—Remored Understanding Between Russia and Prussia.

LONDON, Saturday, July 16.

Count Bismarck has issued a circular, which has been telegraphed in all directions, notifying German vessels to hasten to ports of shelter. This notification of course applies to all ocean steamers belonging to all German ports.

The absolute withdrawal of Prince Leopold is generally credited.

Rumors are in circulation to-day to the effect that Russia and Prussia are in strict accord in the struggle against France.

Enthusiasm of the Germans—No Sacrifice too Great for the National Cause—The Parliament in Session.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 16.

The King has arrived. His progress from Ems was a continued ovation. Over 100,000 men awaited him at the station. The King hoped they would be as brave elsewhere.

The government is hourly in receipt of dispatches from all parts of Germany offering men, money, arms, horses, &c., in support of the national cause, and asserting that no sacrifice that can be made will be deemed too great for the cause of Germany.

The government recommends Bremen as the port of refuge for German shipping.

The Bundesrath of the North German Confederation meets here to-day.

The Prussian Diet is already in session.

The chiefs of all parties assure the King of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic action.

Remonstrances of the Great Powers.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 16.

The governments of Austria, England, Italy and Russia are known to have presented at Paris urgent remonstrances against war.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES—THE PRUSSIAN CROSS THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

Cavalry to the Front.

PARIS, Thursday, July 14—Midnight.

A large cavalry force is now leaving Paris in full marching order, fully armed and equipped.

The French War Fleet Sailed.

BREST, Thursday, July 14—Midnight.

A French war fleet sailed from here this evening with sealed orders.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 14—Midnight.

The Prussians are concentrating at Mayence in large force, under General Count von Moltke, the chief of the Prussian army.

All Prussians to go into the Army—The Organizer of Victory.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 14—Midnight.

The government notifies all Germans liable to military duty who are abroad to return within five days.

This order creates the greatest consternation here, as meaning an inevitable conflict.

General Moltke (general of the Prussian army) has been summoned to Berlin from his Silesian estates.

Prince Gortchakoff has gone to Wildbad.

The French Moving Towards the Rhine.

PARIS, Friday, July 15—Evening.

The movement of troops toward the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris, with ambulances and caissons, are passing through the streets of the city on their way to the East.

The Emperor Heads the French Army—The Prussian Forces Cross the Frontier—The First Point of Attack—Burning Bridges.

PARIS, Friday, July 15.

The Emperor is expected to lead the army in person, and by a series of rapid movements arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has completed her defense.

The Emperor will leave Paris to-day for the seat of war. The Prince Imperial will accompany him to the Rhine frontier. The Emperor desires this, and the Empress does not object. The military attendants of the Prince are in readiness.

Military pupils of the second year are ordered to join the army, with the rank of sub-lieutenants.

The Algerian army is coming home.

The French squadron in the Mediterranean has been doubled. Vice Admiral de Gravelle is in command.

A dispatch from Metz has Rhine, about twenty-seven miles from Strasbourg, received this afternoon, says the Prussians have entered France by way of Forbach, in the department of Moselle, on the Nancy and Mannheim Railroad, and as the Prussian force is only said to be a detached corps, but little importance is attached to the report.

The French forces near the frontier are now estimated at 150,000 men.

It is believed that the Prussians will attack the fortified city of Metz, the capital of the department of Moselle, and an important railroad centre, moving on it from two directions—one body by way of Thionville, and another by way of Kiel.

It is said the French forces are throwing a bridge over the Rhine at Kiel.

The camp at Chalons will be broken up immediately.

General LeBoeuf exchanges the War portfolio for a field command.

All bridges on the frontier between Belgium and France have been destroyed, so that the territory of the former shall be inaccessible.

THE LATEST.

Reported Sanguinary Battle near Forbach—The French Troops in Rome—Italy Sides with France.

PARIS, July 17.

An engagement is reported to have taken place near Forbach, in which 3000 Prussians and 2000 French were killed. This news lacks confirmation.

The Emperor has issued a reassuring proclamation to the South German States.

The war feeling has entire control of the people. After the warlike speech of the Duke de Grammont in the Chambers, an offensive demonstration was made in front of the residence of Thiers, on account of his anti-war speech. This was followed, however, by a demonstration in his favor.

The report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome is contradicted.

Holland and Italy will maintain absolute neutrality. The report that the bridges on the Belgian frontier were destroyed is contradicted.

The Moniteur says that England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. It thinks that England is uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussia as to Belgian neutrality. The Moniteur holds friendly language towards Spain, intimating that France would be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for King of Spain. La France denies the neutrality of Belgium.

All the Paris journals have sent correspondents to the front.

By order of the Prussian Government, railway and telegraphic communication with France has been destroyed.

Italy is said to have tendered France a friendly neutrality or unconditional aid.

Prussia has made overtures to Austria for an alliance.

The Prussian Movements—French Enthusiasm for the War.

PARIS, July 17.

The Prussians invaded Moselle for the purpose of destroying railroads, and then retreated precipitately to Rastadt, the fortifications of which are commanded by Prussian officers. The bridges connecting the right and left banks of the Rhine have been destroyed.

The widest enthusiasm for war is displayed here on the streets and the boulevards. The Garde Nationale and the Garde Mobile, of the first three corps, have been ordered to report immediately for active service.

The Very Latest—No Collision Yet.

PARIS, July 17—6 P. M.

The latest advices from the front say that no troops have crossed the Rhine. There has been no collision as yet.

THE FORTRESSES OF THE RUINE.

Interesting Sketches of the most Important Strategic Points on the Famous River.

—

In the pending war between France and Prussia, the probable theatre of operations will be along the Rhine. The possession of the Prussian provinces on the left bank of the Rhine has long been the favorite dream of

French ambition. Geographically these provinces may be said to belong properly to the Empire, the Rhine forming a natural boundary between France and the German Confederation, although the population of the coveted districts is German in its sympathies as well as in its language. For many years both powers have devoted immense sums of money to the strengthening of the frontiers and their respective lines of approach.

EBRENBREITSTEIN.

The strongest defensive point on the Rhine is Ehrenbreitstein. This is an elaborate fortress, laid upon, or hewn into a rocky bluff, which proudly lifts itself three hundred and seventy-five feet above the right bank of the river, and overlooks the whole of the Rhine. On the northeast, however, there are higher hills, which ascend gradually from the foot of Ehrenbreitstein, and from which the fortress can be bombarded with great effect and to present a more regular front. These walls are not calculated to resist modern projectiles, and will surely be battered down with dispatch as soon as the enemy's guns get into position within range.

Whether such language as this is to be taken as only a warning of the fortress is an open question. The bomb-proofs are represented as very strong, and would perhaps not be weakened through all the artificial walls were broken up and rolled down the Rhine. It is said, however, that admission to all of the interior covered parts of the fort is also refused to strangers. In 1793 the French entered the fortress from the northeast side with very little difficulty, having first secured the position of the garrison.

The Emperor heads the French Army—The Prussian Forces Cross the Frontier—The First Point of Attack—Burning Bridges.

PARIS, Friday, July 15.

The Emperor is expected to lead the army in person, and by a series of rapid movements arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has completed her defense.

The Emperor will leave Paris to-day for the seat of war. The Prince Imperial will accompany him to the Rhine frontier. The Emperor desires this, and the Empress does not object. The military attendants of the Prince are in readiness.

Military pupils of the second year are ordered to join the army, with the rank of sub-lieutenants.

The Algerian army is coming home.

The French squadron in the Mediterranean has been doubled. Vice Admiral de Gravelle is in command.

A dispatch from Metz has Rhine, about twenty-seven miles from Strasbourg, received this afternoon, says the Prussians have entered France by way of Forbach, in the department of Moselle, on the Nancy and Mannheim Railroad, and as the Prussian force is only said to be a detached corps, but little importance is attached to the report.

The French forces near the frontier are now estimated at 150,000 men.

It is believed that the Prussians will attack the fortified city of Metz, the capital of the department of Moselle, and an important railroad centre, moving on it from two directions—one body by way of Thionville, and another by way of Kiel.

It is said the French forces are throwing a bridge over the Rhine at Kiel.

The camp at Chalons will be broken up immediately.

General LeBoeuf exchanges the War portfolio for a field command.

All bridges on the frontier between Belgium and France have been destroyed, so that the territory of the former shall be inaccessible.

THE LATEST.

Reported Sanguinary Battle near Forbach—The French Troops in Rome—Italy Sides with France.

PARIS, July 17.

An engagement is reported to have taken place near Forbach, in which 3000 Prussians and 2000 French were killed. This news lacks confirmation.

The Emperor has issued a reassuring proclamation to the South German States.

The war feeling has entire control of the people. After the warlike speech of the Duke de Grammont in the Chambers, an offensive demonstration was made in front of the residence of Thiers, on account of his anti-war speech. This was followed, however, by a demonstration in his favor.

The report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome is contradicted.

Holland and Italy will maintain absolute neutrality. The report that the bridges on the Belgian frontier were destroyed is contradicted.

The Moniteur says that England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. It thinks that England is uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussia as to Belgian neutrality. The Moniteur holds friendly language towards Spain, intimating that France would be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for King of Spain. La France denies the neutrality of Belgium.

All the Paris journals have sent correspondents to the front.

By order of the Prussian Government, railway and telegraphic communication with France has been destroyed.

Italy is said to have tendered France a friendly neutrality or unconditional aid.

Prussia has made overtures to Austria for an alliance.

The Prussian Movements—French Enthusiasm for the War.

PARIS, July 17.

The Prussians invaded Moselle for the purpose of destroying railroads, and then retreated precipitately to Rastadt, the fortifications of which are commanded by Prussian officers. The bridges connecting the right and left banks of the Rhine have been destroyed.

The widest enthusiasm for war is displayed here on the streets and the boulevards. The Garde Nationale and the Garde Mobile, of the first three corps, have been ordered to report immediately for active service.

The Very Latest—No Collision Yet.

PARIS, July 17—6 P. M.

The latest advices from the front say that no troops have crossed the Rhine. There has been no collision as yet.

THE FORTRESSES OF THE RUINE.

Interesting Sketches of the most Important Strategic Points on the Famous River.

—

In the pending war between France and Prussia, the probable theatre of operations will be along the Rhine. The possession of the Prussian provinces on the left bank of the Rhine has long been the favorite dream of

strength, which could be very useful in case of an attack from the direction of Biebrich or in case a crossing should be attempted by way of Ingelheim and the Pfalz. A small fort stands in either angle of the two, formed by the junction of the Main with the Rhine; and good entrenchments connect the lower fort with Castle Gustavus Adolphus overlooking the point in the Rhine. A railroad bridge spans the Rhine above the junction with the Main, and is protected by a new bridge-head on the right bank and by Fort Welsenau on the left.

THE MOUTH OF THE MAIN.

The importance of holding firm possession of the mouth of the Main cannot be estimated too highly. Cusline took advantage of the weakness of the place in the campaign of 1792, and with a comparatively small army operated so successfully in the rear of the Prussians as to hasten their retreat, and throw the combat back upon German soil. The Main is navigable as far up as Bamberg, and is connected with the Danube by a canal running parallel with the Rhine. The Main is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course communicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankfurt. Sixty miles from Frankfurt, it is crossed by the Main, which is a great strategic line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when Wartensleben and Jourdan and Napoleon I. operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower